

Big Clothing Sale

\$9.98

Will put you in possession of as fine a suit as ever bore a \$20.00 price mark.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

To accomplish a complete clearance of our present clothing stock before another season starts. We now offer your unrestricted choice of any Suit in the store, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, and \$20.00 values **FOR \$9.98**

We earnestly hope that many of our friends and patrons will take advantage of these really unusual prices.

THE LESSER CO.

THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

CLOGGED NOSTRILS OPEN AT ONCE—TRY MY CATARRH BALM

Instant Relief When Nose and Head Are Clogged from a Cold. Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Mucous Vanishes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By soothing the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone. End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet,

fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane throat, clears the air passages, stops nasty discharge and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

PEONAGE CASE IN GREENVILLE

Being Tried in Federal Court Now in Session.

GREENVILLE, Oct. 28.—A case of unusual interest in federal court before Judge H. A. M. Smith is that against D. Luther Booser and Isaac Ray, who are indicted jointly for peonage. A battery of legal talent represents both sides and hard fight is expected. The government concluded its case yesterday and the defense offered one witness up until time for rebuttal. There will be a number of witnesses for the defense today, and the argument of counsel will conclude the case which will probably be in the afternoon.

According to the testimony as involved by the government Booser is a large land owner in Laurens county and runs an 18 horse farm. Ray claims to be the overseer and the two women who were the subject of the peonage were Iolo Taylor and Little Belle Stevens, colored women.

Why Not Publish It?

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallian, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my digestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well." For sale by Evans Pharmacy and all dealers.

You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

GARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

BETTER CULTURAL METHODS.

Crop pests have often been declared beneficial to growers because they make better cultural methods necessary to preserve the crop. The market quarantine is a new benefit along that line and a much stronger incentive for good methods. So long as part of a crop can be raised and shipped in spite of the pest there will always be a certain proportion of growers satisfied to raise substandard stuff. But when the market standard is so rigid that substandard stuff cannot be sold at all obviously every grower must rise to the true standard or go out of business. Whichever he decides to do there is a gain to the community he lives in.—Country Gentleman.

A DEARTH OF SHEEP.

Farmers Can Find a Profitable Market For Wool and Mutton.

For the first time in recent world's history the demand for wool has overtaken the supply, says H. B. Thomson in the Farm and Fireside. He asserts there is no surplus of wool today, and the problem of getting supplies at mills is an acute one.

The world wide shortage of meat has kept the docks from increasing, even in South America, New Zealand and Australia, while in this country the encroachments of farming upon the ranges have caused a startling decrease in the number of sheep in the great sheep growing states. Bankers' estimates indicate a decrease of 40 per cent in Montana, 20 per cent in Wyoming, 10 per cent in Idaho, 15 per cent in Utah, 10 per cent in Oregon—a decrease of 25,000,000 pounds of wool in these five states.

The farmer who can keep sheep successfully need have no fear, we think, of very low prices for wool. Mutton is gaining in popular favor and seems to be sure of good prices. The transfer of the American wool and mutton business from the ranges to the farms is taking place slowly, and while it is going on the farm flock will be getting the benefit of what may be, after all, only a temporary scarcity in sheep and their products.

Inexpensive Farm Level.

A drainage level, such as is sold for finding levels for drain pipes and irrigating ditches, etc., is a very handy tool on any farm, as it can be used for many purposes. But the price of such a level is beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer, and in doing any of the above mentioned jobs he always guesses at the levels or is compelled to employ an engineer at a large salary to do the work. A temporary level for all ordinary ditching and draining, etc., can be made by any farmer with an ordinary carpenter's spirit level, as



shown in the accompanying illustration. Simply make any kind of a tripod and place the level on the top of same, as shown, and you are ready for work. If one has a camera tripod this will answer the purpose nicely, but if the tripod must be made simply fasten three legs to any sound, dry board with small hinges and set up, as illustrated. The legs may be moved in or out as required to level the device and will stay in place until the level point is found. To test a carpenter's level place on any object and mark all around same, reverse the level, and if the bubble finds the same place in both positions the level is true; if not it should be adjusted until it shows the bubble in the center of the vial in either position.

ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

Fertilizers may be complete or incomplete; direct or indirect.

A complete fertilizer is one that contains each of the three elements of plant food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

An incomplete fertilizer is one that contains only one or two of the three elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

A direct fertilizer is one that contains any or all of the three plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. A direct fertilizer is used for the plant food which it contains.

An indirect fertilizer is one that does not contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash. An indirect fertilizer is not applied for the purpose of adding plant food to the soil, but in order to make some of the plant food already in the soil more available. The chief indirect fertilizers are land plaster, lime and common salt.

Land plaster, gypsum or calcium sulphate. These are different names for the same compound. Gypsum or land plaster is nothing more than the sulphate of lime rock which has been ground exceedingly fine.

Quicklime and calcium carbonate. When limestone is burned the resulting product is calcium oxide or quicklime, sometimes called stone lime. When exposed to the air it becomes air slacked and is then calcium carbonate or carbonate of lime.—California Cultivator.

SUMMER COW DON'TS.

Don't leave cows in a pasture where there is no protection from the sun. They will not produce their best unless they are comfortable.

Don't neglect to supply cool, pure water at all times. A heavy producing cow requires large quantities, as much as 100 to 150 pounds per day.

Don't forget to supply a little extra feed when pasture begins to get low.

Don't hurry heavy producing cows to and from pasture. It costs in pounds of milk and therefore in dollars and cents.

Don't keep cows waiting in a dry lot at milking time. Those are the best grazing hours of the day, and a few minutes' delay each day is important. Leave cows where they can feed until time to milk and return them to pasture as soon as milking is finished.

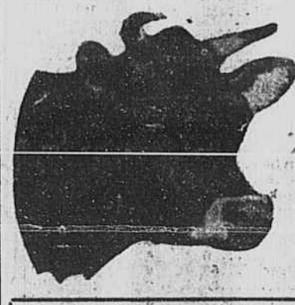
THE PREVENTION OF MOLD IN BUTTER

(Prepared by dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many creameries have sustained large losses in the past on account of moldy butter, and as the mold season has again been reached special attention should be given this subject by the buttermakers and a strong effort put forth to prevent its recurrence this year. Moldy butter comes from tubs infected with mold spores, which develop and grow best on damp surfaces. If tubs are made of well seasoned wood and stored in dry places no mold is likely to appear until they are filled with butter, but as the tub is usually wet before or during the filling process the mold is then likely to grow even at low temperatures and spread into the butter unless proper precautions are taken.

Two ways of treating tubs have been recommended: First, by soaking the tubs in a saturated solution of brine and, second, by paraffining.

The tubs should be filled with a strong solution of brine and allowed



The Jersey is probably the most widely known of the dairy breeds. Jerseys produce the richest milk, which often contains 5 per cent of butter fat. They are economical producers and are well adapted to sections where butter and cream are the products sold or where milk is sold on the butter fat basis. The illustration shows an ideal Jersey head.

to stand for at least twelve hours after which they should be thoroughly steamed and filled with cold water. When cool they should be lined with parchment liners that have also been soaked in the brine solution and are then ready to be filled with butter. In some creameries a brine tank is provided in which a day's supply of tubs is submerged and the same brine used several times. This method insures thorough treatment of the tubs and can be used with less expense than by making a new solution each day. The brine treatment has been found fairly effective in preventing mold, but many buttermakers prefer to paraffin their tubs for this purpose, thinking it more effective.

Paraffin should be applied hot enough to penetrate the wood slightly before cooling, giving a smooth, thin layer that is not likely to peel off and stick to the butter when removed from the tub. The proper temperature is given as 240 degrees F. Paraffin after being heated to the proper temperature may be applied with a brush, or it may be poured into the tub and the tub revolved until the inside surface is completely coated. It may also be applied by a machine designed for quickly and thoroughly spraying the hot paraffin on the inside of the tub. It makes no difference in the results which method is used so long as the work is properly done, but the machine generally leaves a thinner coat of paraffin on the tub and requires less time to apply than the other methods, consequently it is usually most satisfactory.

In order to prevent mold creamery operators should buy sound tubs made of well seasoned material, store them in a dry, well lighted and, if possible, cool storehouse, properly treat them to prevent mold and when filled store them in a dry refrigerator until shipped to market. If these precautions are taken the danger from mold will be very slight and the losses from this cause greatly reduced.

Twin Heifers Breed.

Twin heifers breed. It is the female of twin bull and female calves that fails to breed in a majority of instances.

POSTOFFICES WILL USE COTTON TWINE

A Quarter Million Dollars Worth Will Probably Be Bought by the Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A quarter of a million dollars worth of cotton twine for use the coming year by the postoffice department probably will be bought soon, it was said today at the department, where bids for mail wrapping twine were opened.

The bids showed proposals for jute twine were 10 cents a pound and for cotton 13 cents, but department officials think cotton will be cheaper because of its greater yardage.

Jute has been used exclusively for years, as southern representatives recently brought to the attention of congress.

"Made-In-America" Label Endorsed

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 28.—Delegates to the American Hardware Manufacturers association convention were urged by N. A. Gladings, the president, in his annual address today, to go into South America with increased enterprise. Speakers at the opening session of the convention of the National Hardware association which comprises most of the jobbers of the country, expressed the same sentiment. The "Made-in-America" label was endorsed by both organizations.

Steamship Held Up By a Cruiser

(By Associated Press.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The French steamship Britannia, from New York for Marseilles, carrying supplies for the Allies, the French and Portuguese resisters, was held up by a cruiser outside of New York harbor last night, according to a statement by the Britannia's captain when he arrived here today. Officers of the cruiser refused to give the name of the nationality of their ship. After questioning the captain, they allowed the Britannia to proceed.

Recruiting Army to Fullest Capacity

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Turkey is recruiting her army to fullest capacity, even attempting to impress naturalized Americans into service, according to passengers arriving today on the San Giorgio from Naples.—Joseph Haddett, of Fernis, B. C., declared recruits had been enlisted in such numbers that there was shortage of uniforms.

"The military authorities not only are forcing into the army every available man," continued Mr. Haddett, "but they are seizing supplies and stores wherever obtainable."

HONESTY IN ENGLAND

That Any One Would Beat a Railroad Is Unthinkable.

London specifically and England generally are undoubtedly the most rigidly thoughtlessly automatically honest city and country we have ever discovered. The first taxicab driver I hired told me honestly the correct tip. So did the first hotel porter.

The other day I wanted an opera glass with which to pay more particular attention to some healthy young women the Londoners firmly believe are stage beauties. Imagine my surprise when the machine opened and I found a pair of \$10 glasses—without a chain—offered to my hand.

In New York they not only chain the opera glasses but they do everything but put bells and a whistle on them.

When you go traveling in England you first buy a ticket. Then you get into a carriage of the class for which you have purchased that ticket, and ride until you reach your destination. Then, if that happens to be a small station, you get out of the carriage and hunt about until you find the man who ought to take it.

In the meantime it is assumed that you did not go into a first-class carriage, having bought a third-class ticket. No one comes to bother you about it. It is merely accepted by all concerned that you will do so.

Two weeks ago the London papers made a sensation—so far as they are journalistically able to make a sensation out of anything—out of the fact that some one had persistently traveled on a time-expired commuter's ticket.

No action was taken until he had been caught at it three times, because the assumption was that he had made a mistake and would be faithfully put out when he discovered that he had picked up last month's ticket when he left home.

When he was finally summoned he said that he didn't do it—that it was a case of mistaken identity—and every one seemed happy to accept that explanation.

In the restaurants you help your self to rolls and pastry and pay on your own tally. Motorbus conductors always give you the right change.

Country gentlemen embed broken glass in the mortar on top of the walls that surround their stables. Then they leave the garden doors unlocked, secure that no one will attempt to enter. The glass is intended merely to emphasize their desire for privacy.

During warm weather, housekeepers in London leave their front doors open and depend upon a curtain to keep prying eyes out. They do not seem to fear that prying persons might get through.

TOUR OF EUROPE

The following is the first installment of a series of articles by Prof. Milledge L. Bonham Jr., descriptive of his tour of Europe during the summer. Mr. Bonham does not need an introduction to the readers of The Intelligencer, being the son and namesake of Gen. M. L. Bonham, from whom there is no better known nor well beloved member of the local bar. These articles will, therefore, possess a double interest to the readers of this page. These articles are being published in The Reveille, the official Journal of the Louisiana State University Athletic Association. Prof. Bonham has the chair of history in this institution.

M. L. Bonham, Jr.

In response to your request for an account of my recent trip to Europe, limits of space and time will permit me to give only a few rambling notes, which by no means give an adequate idea of the pleasure and profit I derived from the journey.

Mrs. Bonham and I sailed from New Orleans on June 3, by the North German Lloyd steamer Breslau. There were only 120 cabin passengers, so we soon became acquainted and made some very pleasant friends during the 18-day voyage, which also enabled us to discover with careful and expert navigators the Germans are.

Bremen, our first stop, is a splendid, energetic town. Despite the quaint houses and rambling streets, it is thoroughly wide-awake and impresses visitors with its cleanliness and beauty. I never realized what roses could be until I saw the parks in Bremen.

From Bremen we went to Cologne, where, of course, the finest Gothic cathedral in the world received most of our attention. In this city we took our first ride on a European street car. We weren't going anywhere in particular, just got on the car to escape the rain. I handed the conductor the smallest coin in my pocket, a mark (about 24 cents). He gave me two tickets, but no change, and let us ride to the end of the line. I soon noticed that the natives, on getting in, would announce what they wished to pay—ten pfennig, twenty-five pfennig, etc. The conductor gave them slips of different colors, according to the amount they paid, and put them off at the end of given distances.

Next we went to Brussels, the beautiful city of the gallant little kingdom which has recently put new meaning into Caesar's "horum fortissimi sunt Belgae." Personally, I prefer Brussels to Paris; it is more homelike (also they make the best pastry in the world). The Belgians I found to be the landscape gardeners of any people with whom I became acquainted. We here, first had an experience which was often repeated, viz.: the ease with which Europeans detect the American. One evening I wanted a paper to see what was at the theatres, so I walked up to a news stand, but before I could speak the attendant handed me a London Daily Mail. Until this visit I had never heard of Wiertz, the great Belgian painter. He was a poor boy of genius, but for lack of funds could not pursue his art studies. The state offered him a pension on condition that he was to sell no pictures, but all were to become public property. The result is a gallery filled with wonderful pictures. Most of them are gigantic canvases preaching peace by depicting the horrors and folly of war. There are also portraits of relatives, religious and mythological subjects, etc. One small picture illustrates his kindness. A laboring woman, returning to her cottage at night, finds that her baby has fallen in the fire and been terribly burned. Having no money to help them, Wiertz painted a picture of the mother's finding the child on the hearth, and put it on exhibition; it is so vivid and appealing that funds

were soon raised to help the unfortunate. All the fees Wiertz received from the exhibition were given to them also.

In Brussels, we, of course, saw the process of lace-making, and the Flemish dogs drawing the carts and milk wagons. I spent a very interesting and profitable day walking about the battle field of Waterloo.

Eight delightful days were spent in Paris, and it would take me more than eight days to describe the artistic and historical treasures that we saw, so I shall give you only a few personal incidents. I saw the Mona Lisa and the Winged Victory; they came quite up to my ideals of them.

One evening at a restaurant we were waited on by a negro. I asked him if he were American; he said "French," and told me in French that "Zack Zibonson" would fight that evening. The day we went to Versailles we decided to take lunch with us to save time, so I went into a delicatessen shop and amazed the woman by demanding a kilometre of ham. That afternoon while waiting for the train to take us back to Paris we decided to get some ice cream if we could. In French that would have made Prof. Broussard's soul writhe. I tried to impress on the waiter that we didn't want sherbert, but ice cream. Finally he seemed to understand and said, "Je comprends, vous desirez un cold cow." The cold cow turned out to be a glass of sour milk with a few flakes of ice in it.

We left Paris on July 3, as we wished to spend the Fourth in Columbus' birth place. After a beautiful trip, through picturesque lowlands and mountains, we arrived about dusk at Lausanne, the most beautiful spot in the world, I verily believe. An immaculately clean city, with quaint houses, rises in terraces up the mountain side; every terrace, every yard, every window, is gorgeous with flowers, and at the foot of the city is Lake Geneva, bluer than a freshman after the midyear exams; about it rise majestic mountains, many of them snow-capped, others shrouded in clouds.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It Always Does the Work.

"I like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for years and it has never failed to give the desired results." For sale by Evans' Pharmacy. All dealers.

A Necessity

CLEAR sight is necessary of both your health and success. DIM vision can generally be relieved by correctly focused and fitted glasses.

DON'T be blind to your own interest. Exercise sound wisdom and intelligence by having US examine your eyes. It will be a thorough, painstaking, expert examination that will put you on the right track of sight.

YOU can count on us for truthful information and right glasses.

Prices \$3.00 and up. We duplicate broken glasses by mail—send them to us.

The Shur-Fit Optical Co.

DR. I. M. ISRAELSON, Optometrist.

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